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The Woman Voter

Vol. V. JANUARY, 1914. No. 1.

VICTORY—1915!

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WOMEN IN HARPER'S WEEKLY

When Harper's Weekly went under the editorship of Norman Hapgood on August 16th, an article by the editor, called "What Women Are After", was published, in the course of which he said: "The new position of women in the world means that the intellectual and moral standards of civilization are to be changed. They are no longer to be the expression of one sex slightly influenced by the other. They are to be the composite ideals of the two, not of the two acting separately, but of the two as each will be modified by the other as they come into fairer, fuller and more equal communication.

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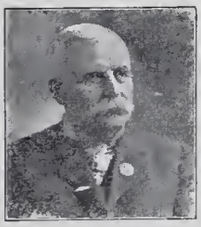

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VICTORY 1915

OUR PROSPECTS IN THE EMPIRE STATE

THERE is one political fact that I wish every suffragist in New York knew; that is that political reforms come only in times of party upheaval. The normal condition in all lands is that political opinion divides into two parties, and when these are about evenly pitted against each other, as is the usual way, each is afraid to depart from its established platform lest it should throw an election into the other camp. The Ins and the Outs, each afraid to move lest the other gain by it, continue the attitude which the Americans have dubbed standpatism.

Then dissatisfaction arises; unrest, criticism and new ideas are expressed within the ranks of one or both parties, and this in time develops into a third party which so long as it holds the balance of power, making election issues uncertain, substitutes progress, alertness, reform for the former stand-still program By and by, the three parties settled down into two again and reforms wait until a new cause of disturbance appears. History has been made by this process over and over again, and if the suffragists seize the opportunity the present time offers it will be found "at the flood which leads to fortune."

It was during the period of the Greenback Party of the eighties that so many Western States granted school suffrage. The Prohibition Party, a little later, especially in the West, gave promise of sweeping all before it. Miss Willard at the time pronounced it a great pudding stick which kept everything stirred up, and it certainly did lead the Democratic and Republican parties to grant some items of reform. While the Populists were in existence, the States of Utah, Idaho and Colorado were won.

They were not won by Populist votes, but because the two old parties conceded this item of reform to the general demand for reform which had produced the Populists. A long period of standpatism followed and no suffrage was gained. The insurgency arose within the ranks of the Republican Party in the West and won sympathizers from the Democratic Party as well. Under the influence of this new rebellion in political camps Washington and California were won. The so-called "insurgency" developed into the Progressive Party, which like all other third parties, has served to upset the balance of political things and to usher in nation-wide discussion upon all sorts of reform issues, and already the suffrage gains of Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois and Alaska have resulted.

Recently Senator Elihu Root, well known as an opponent of woman suffrage, said in a speech that the Republicans pledged themselves to pass the submission of the suffrage amendment through the Legislature of 1913, and that they would stand by their pledge to secure its passage through the second Legislature. He would not have said that a few years ago. Mr. McCooey, renowned as the "boss" of Brooklyn, recently said in an interview that Tammany had heard the voice of the people in the last election and were convinced that the people did want reform, and Tammany was now willing to concede all reforms the public demanded. Among those that were possible he mentioned the initiative and referendum, the recall and woman suffrage. These men are but voicing the usual; history is once more repeating itself.

It is for these reasons that the Empire State Campaign Committee is full of hope and courage and holds a very abiding conviction that the woman suffrage amendment has a splendid chance of success in New York. New York is the pivotal State in our country in this movement, and our country is the pivotal nation of the entire world's movement. It therefore behooves every believer who really wants to bring this reform to a happy and victorious close to give her utmost service NOW.

If I could have my way I would transform two classes of people at the outset. These are not the anti-suffragists and the voters as the

casual reader might think. Instead, one is the optimistic suffragist who know that "suffrage is surely coming" and rests secure in the faith that the mysterious processes of evolution will bring the result. The other class is composed of suffragists who know that suffrage is coming, but that it is a very long way off. "Surely not in my time," they say. Now, if the optimistic suffragist could become possessed of the idea that evolution evolves when the people desire it to do so, and that never-ceasing, self-sacrificing work is necessary from now on; and if the pessimistic suffragist could become imbued with the realization that this is the appointed time; and if both would don their armor and go forth into the campaign "to fight and to die" for the cause, there would be little question of success. It is work and workers which the campaign needs more than anything else. THE CAMPAIGN CALLS YOU! WHAT WILL YOU DO? LET US KNOW!

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

♣ ♣ ♣

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH

"MY! ISN'T SHE GROWING"

Gilkison in Wheeling Register.

VICTORY FOR THE NATION

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION

DURING the first week of December the attention of the entire country was focussed upon the forty-fifth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held in Washington. It was an inspiring gathering, and those who attended realized as never before that the national movement is on the home stretch to victory. From North, East, South and West came stories of the remarkable progress of the movement. There were representatives of ten free states numbering more than five million women voters. There were delegates from states where active campaigns point to success in the near future. There were others whose states are still in the agitational period, who reported that the effect of victories throughout the nation made the work advance by leaps and bounds.

FOR A NATIONAL AMENDMENT.

THE whole emphasis of the Convention was upon the national movement. Since the Convention of last year, the Congressional Committee of the National Association, which has now developed into the Congressional Union, has carried on a brilliant campaign for a national amendment. Among their achievements are the great parade on March 3rd, in Washington, a hearing before the Senate in July, at which twenty-one Senators spoke in favor of woman suffrage, the sending of a weekly bulletin of the progress of the movement to press representatives throughout the country and the publication of a new paper called *The Suffragist.* The Committee has maintained Headquarters in Washington, organized the work in several states, held many important meetings and raised more than $25,000 for the work.

It will be remembered that the Committee on Woman Suffrage in the Senate reported favorably upon the proposed national amendment. But there exists in the House of Representatives no suffrage committee, and the question of suffrage has always been referred to the Judiciary Committee where it has slumbered peacefully for many years. The great event of the Convention was the hearing before the House Committee on Rules, urging the creation of a new and special committee on woman suffrage.

THE HEARING.

THE suffragists were granted three hours in which to make their plea; with additional time for rebuttal after the day and a half of speech making required by the anti-suffragists. Miss Shaw made the opening plea for the creation of the Committee. She was followed by Miss Jane Addams, who answered the "states-rights" objections to a national amendment. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper gave a brief and telling history of the movement, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge spoke of social conditions in the South and the need of votes for women. Mrs. Mary Beard gave a brilliant analysis of the political aspects of suffrage with special reference to the Democratic

Party, and Mrs. Catt closed the hearing with a description of the world movement and a forceful statement of the situation of American-born women who must win their franchise largely through the votes of naturalized immigrants.

A member of the Committee on Rules suggested a compromise by attaching suffrage to a House Committee already formed, and this was strenuously opposed by Congressman Raker, of California.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SUFFRAGE.

IT was hoped that President Wilson would mention woman suffrage in his message to Congress, and there was considerable comment upon his failure to do this. At the suggestion of Mrs. Medill McCormick, a delegation waited upon the President to urge his active cooperation in the matter, and to request him to recommend that Congress consider the question.

As the President was ill at the time of the convention, the delegation appointed remained in Washington until he was able to receive them. Dr. Wilson confessed that he was not a free man and that he could not urge Congress to pass the suffrage amendment because it was not included in the Democratic Party platform upon which he had been elected. He did, however, annnounce that he favored the appointment of a special committee on woman suffrage in the House of Representatives.

BUSINESS SESSIONS.

FOUR hundred and fifty-six delegates, representing thirty-four states, were entitled to vote at the business sessions of the Convention. This is the largest number on record in the history of the Association. The executive sessions were concerned chiefly with discussion of the new constitution, the hearing of state reports, the adoption of a plan to substitute a cooperative publishing house for the Literature Department of the National, the raising of a budget for the year's work and the annual election of officers.

Much of the business was of a more or less technical nature and those who are interested may obtain copies of the minutes of the convention and the new constitution, which will be printed at once.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw; vice-presidents, Jane Addams, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Miss Carolyn Ruutz Rees; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald; treasurer, Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick; auditors, Mrs. Harriet Burton Laidlaw, Mrs. Louise de Koven Bowen.

"I Will Never Desert Mr. Wilson"

Robert Carter in the Evening Sun

PROGRAM OF MEETINGS.

THE formal opening of the Convention was preceded by a mass meeting at the Columbia Theatre. At this meeting, Jane Addams, Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Margaret Hinchey, a laundry worker; Rose Winslow, a weaver; and Mary Anderson, a representative of the National Boot and Shoemakers' Union, were the principal speakers. The introduction of the working woman as an active factor in the suffrage movement is proof that the demand for enfranchisement rests upon actual social needs as well as abstract justice.

The first evening session was devoted to a celebration of the victory in Illinois and Alaska. The political significance of the Illinois victory, which gave 1,400,000 women the right to vote for president and to participate in the municipal franchise, was emphasized throughout the entire convention. Those who represented Illinois were: Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Ella Seass Stewart, Grace Wilbur Trout, Antoinette Funk, Ruth McCormick and Elizabeth K. Booth. Miss Lucy Burns spoke for the national amendment and the President, Reverend Anna Howard Shaw delivered her annual address.

THE CORNERSTONE

(The quotation in the cartoon is from President Wilson's address at Swarthmore College, on Founders' Day, October 25th)

J. E. Murphy in the Portland (Oregon) Journal

Other impressive meetings were devoted to a discussion of "Women and Children and the Courts," and "Commercialized Vice." Under the chairmanship of Mr. James Lees Laidlaw the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage arranged a program of addresses by Senators and Representatives. The evening meetings were attended by crowds of visitors and were marked by great enthusiasm.

A social event of political significance was the reception given by Senator and Mrs. Robert La Follette in order that the delegates and their friends might meet members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives. The fact that Secretaries Lane, Houston and Daniels attended and that in the receiving line were Mrs. Miles Poindexter, Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Mrs. Victor Murdock, Mrs. J. E. Baker, Mrs. Henry T. Rainey and Mrs. Albert Cummins, indicates that the suffrage movement has many advocates in the capitol.

ONLY HELPING THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MEMBERS of the Guidon Club of this city, who appeared yesterday before the House committee on rules to argue against a standing committee on woman suffrage, rendered a real service to the cause they are fighting. If all opponents of equal suffrage were to adopt the same line of argument the suffragists could rest on their oars and let the antis win the battle for them. And they would not have to wait very long either.

To say that in making any advance toward woman suffrage this government would be playing into the hands of the two forces within the United States which, in the opinion of members of the Guidon Club, desire the republic's overthrow—socialism and Mormonism—is the veriest twaddle. It may sound well to the antis, but it means nothing. It is only an indication of how desperate are the straits the antis must be in when they stoop to such argument as this.

The cause of woman suffrage is moving onward with irresistible force. The experience of every state that has granted the franchise to woman presents an irrefutable argument in its favor. The antis are only tilting at windmills when they offer no better justification of their position than that presented before the rules committee.—*Editorial, The Evening Globe.*

PEARLS FROM THE ANTIS.

"THE Goddess of Liberty does not want to vote—she doesn't need to."

"OTHER states must not force suffrage on New York. Women have attained a high position already without the vote. The suffragists think they have a grievance against man-made laws—their real grievance is against God-made laws. It is as easy to stop the stars in their courses as to change the physiological laws of nature regarding women. Woman should be man's helpmeet—not his political rival."

"WE believe the power of the ballot would be a stumbling block in our path."

"EACH successful suffrage campaign has been carried by an appeal to the people to rise against the law and the existing government under the dictates of self-interest."

"WORKING women do not need the ballot to increase wages. It would be better for the men to get increased salaries that they might marry and take the girls out of the factories."

"IN making any advance toward woman suffrage this government would be playing into the hands of the two forces within the United States that desire the republic's overthrow. These forces are socialism and mormonism."

"HOLDING aloft a picture of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Association for Woman Suffrage, Mr. Wheeler said: 'When I saw this person here yesterday shake her clenched fist and declare "We demand our rights!" I said to myself, "Clenched fists mean fight." The manhood of this nation has been trained to respect and revere womanhood, and I claim that for American manhood to-day, but if we are challenged to fight this movement there will be blows to give as well as blows to take.'"—*The New York Tribune.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

IF all the women who turn the wheels of industry in New York City could express their judgment by means of the ballot, and translate into political actuality those things which experience has taught them that they need, here would indeed be peace and good-will to men.

These women display a grasp of conditions and an understanding of fundamental problems that is acquired by their actual battle with the facts of life. Once they could express themselves by the ballot, changes should necessarily come about to bring them what they know they need in the way of improved working conditions and extended, safe recreational opportunities.

MRS. CHARLES ISRAELS.

Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader

IF MILLET HAD PAINTED "THE GLEANERS" TODAY INSTEAD OF IN 1835

AMERICAN and IMMIGRANT BLOOD

BY

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.

[*This section of Professor Ross' study of the social effects of immigration is reprinted with the permission of* THE CENTURY MAGAZINE *in which the article appeared.*]

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

PERHAPS the most sensitive index of moral advancement is the position assigned to woman. Never is there a genuine advance that does not leave her more planet and less satellite. Until recently nowhere else in the world did women enjoy the freedom and encouragement they received in America. It is folly, however, to suppose that their lot will not be affected by the presence of six millions from belated Europe and from Asia, where consideration for the weaker sex is certainly not greater than that of the English before the Puritan Reformation.

With most of our Slavic nationalities, it is said, the boy may strike his sister with impunity, but the girl who strikes her brother is likely to be chastised. Few of the later immigrants think of giving the daughter as good a chance as the son. Among the American students in our colleges there are three young men to one young woman. For the native students of foreign fathers the ratio is four to one, and for the foreign-born eight to one. The Italians keep their daughters close, and marry them off very early.

In the 1909 strike of the New York shirtwaist makers, all the nationalities responded to the union ideal save the Italian girls. More than that, hundreds of them slipped into the strikers' jobs. Mystified by the strange, stolid resistance of the brown-eyed girls to all entreaties, the strike-leaders visited their homes. There they found that the Italian woman, instead of being a free moral agent, is absolutely subject to the will of her nearest male relative, and the man would not take the wife, sister, or daughter out of the shop unless he was well paid for it.

Eastern European peasants are brutal in the assertion of marital rights, so when the poor immigrant woman, noticing the lot of the American wife, comes to the point of rebelling against the animal family, she runs the risk of rough treatment. Some nationalities are almost Oriental in the way they seclude their women. It is significant that the Ruthenian, Polish, Portuguese, southern Italian, and Greek female employees who have lived here from five to ten years are further behind their men-folk in speaking English than the women from northern and western Europe.

That the woman's movement in America is to meet with hard sledding cannot be doubted. The conservatism of our East has been buttressed by millions of immigrants bred in the coarse peasant philosophy of sex. It may be long before women win in the East the recognition they have won in

the more American parts of the country. Recently the school board of New York, on motion of Commissioner Abraham Stern, refused even to allow discussion of a woman teacher's petition for a year's leave of absence without pay in order to have a baby. This moved "The Independent," which has been a Mark Tapley on the immigration question, to remark: "The wave of recent immigration has brought with it the Oriental conception of woman's status. . . . We must not shut our eyes to the fact that in the future the Christian conception of womanhood is not to be maintained in this country without a struggle."

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GOOD NEWS FOR SUFFRAGISTS!

IT is announced, as the VOTER goes to press that Mayor-elect Mitchel will give the Commissionership of Corrections to Dr. Katharine B. Davis, of the Bedford Reformatory. Dr. Davis has had wide experience in social work and her qualifications for the position are acknowledged by all. Commenting upon the appointment, the *Evening Sun* said:

> In appointing Dr. Davis to the position Mayor Mitchel would materially strengthen the woman's movement in the United States. Considerable emphasis has been laid of late to the successful work done by women in different public positions. The appointment by Mr. Mitchel would be one of the most important concessions the suffragists have won in the East.
>
> Locally the demand for women to receive official recognition in reform work was strengthened by the exposures that followed the Rosenthal murder when suffragists, including Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Lillian D. Wald and Miss Inez Milholland appeared before the Wagner investigating committee and urged that women be appointed police officers. Pennsylvanians of position were called before the committee and told of the work done by women connected with the Pennsylvania Vice Commission. Since that time in Mount Vernon police women have been appointed, and at all times women have been foremost in the activities for reform in the conduct of State and city prisons and human "reclamation" work.

As Commissioner of Corrections, Dr. Davis would have charge of the Tombs and seven district prisons, the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island and the workhouse, the Riker's Island workhouse, city cemetery and branch of workhouse and the New York City Reformatory of Male Misdemeanants on Hart's Island, the city prison of Brooklyn and the city prison of Queens. She would also have an important voice in reform work with boys and girls. Her work at Bedford, which has been characterized by much emphasis upon the personal element indicates that the larger office will be administered with the same humane point of view.

WOMAN'S SPHERE AND POLITICAL OFFICE.

BY

LYMAN BEECHER STOWE.

SOME years ago a girl friend of mine, who was making a plucky fight for a living here in New York—wanted to secure a position in the appraisers' department of the New York Custom House. She had had experience in inventorying houses of the rich, and had become an expert on certain lines of goods, which were very largely imported.

In her behalf I applied to an old friend of mine, who was at the time the Appraiser of the Port. After I had told him her qualifications, he replied: "That's all right, but she's a woman and we don't employ women." I said, "But suppose she can do this particular work better than any man you can get, wouldn't you take her then?" He replied: "No, I could not." He said it would establish an undesirable precedent, and when I asked him how the employment of the best person could establish an undesirable precedent, he was at first reluctant to explain, but finally said: "Why, this is a practical matter, and you must see that no administration could stand for having voters displaced by non-voters."

That was the end of the matter so far as the minister's daughter and the Custom House was concerned, but it set me to thinking along a line which was at that time new to me. I was gratified to see by the papers the other day that Mayor-elect Mitchel is contemplating violating this sacred tradition of politics and appointing some women to positions as high as deputy commissionerships. The account which I read in one of the papers on this subject ended with the significant comment, that this would be the first time in the history of New York that positions of such importance were given to non-voters. I dare say it may be gallant to keep women out of political office in the noble effort to keep woman in her sphere, but, whether gallant or not, it surely is not a square deal.

There is one governmental organization where equal suffrage has long and successfully been tried out, and I will close with this quotation from the opinion of a girl citizen of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y.:

"I have been a citizen here for two years, and would never think of missing one of the town meetings, because I feel it my duty to be present and take part in this government. The office of vice-president is usually held by a girl, and it has always been a success. We have a girls' judge and keeper, and there is success everywhere. We would not think of having a government just made up of boys. There is just as much enthusiasm on the girls' part as on the boys', and if it works out satisfactorily in the Junior Republic, why can't it work out successfully in the larger republic?"

CHANG SING

ANOTHER TRUE STORY

BY

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

WHEN I returned to the United States after several months' travel and study in the Orient, I was possessed with the idea which has never left me for a moment since, that were there no other causes demanding votes for women in our western enlightened lands, the call for succor from the women of the Orient ought to make every American woman give up every other occupation until her own political freedom was won.

Many young men from Oriental countries attend universities in the United States, England, France and Germany, but they rarely go to coeducational schools. In men's universities they neither see nor hear anything of the liberal movement which demands equality of rights for men and women. They go back to their respective lands impressed with the liberality of western institutions for men, but they have learned little if anything of better times for their women. Had we the vote in western countries, the fact of the equality and important status of woman would not only be impressed upon such students, but also, through the press, upon the educated people of eastern lands.

The following story, which has just come to me from a thoroughly reliable source, is absolutely true in every particular, and is one of thousands of cases which lead me to believe that the suffragists of the western world should never rest nor pause until the vote is in their hands. With the ballot in our own land, the plea of women crying to us through the mighty distance which lies between the East and West will be heard with a new meaning.

IN the Province of Canton suicide clubs increased to the point where the public authorities were obliged to take cognizance of them. It was such girls as the one concerned in the following story, who found in self-inflicted death a far sweeter anticipation than in the horrors of life. I visited one large institution in which there were more than 200 little slave girls, who, like the girl of the story, had been bought for a small sum, and who would have served their owners until the age of marriage, at which time they would have been sold into wifehood or prostitution at an enormous profit to the owner had they not been rescued. Many of them were diseased, many had received injuries from abuse from which they could never recover, and all of them were such poor, forlorn, sorry-looking little waifs that when I close my eyes the vision before me makes me shudder. Such things exist because women have been forced into a subject position; they will be corrected only when equality of rights has been established between the sexes.

IN 1901, in one of the most destitute of small Chinese villages, little Chang Sing awoke one morning to meet her first great grief. So little food had she had during her brief life and so inadequate had been her clothing, that she knew no other experience than that of hunger and cold. There had been a famine in the district for some time and there was little work for men or women to do which could bring them the necessary money with which to buy food. Little Sing's mother, like the mothers of all time, had surreptitiously given her only child the larger part of her own scanty portion.

Nature at length demanded its own and the poor, tired mother closed her eyes in death, leaving little Sing alone with a father who had already fallen ill for want of food. So many of the neighbors were in similar straits that there was no charity to come to the father's relief. The only asset this man had to keep himself from starvation was three-year-old Chang Sing, and the customs of the country supported him in his purpose to dispose of her. A colporteur, therefore, found it an easy matter to strike a bargain with this unfortunate man, who agreed to accept $1.50 for his only child. It was understood at the time that the girl should go to her new home as daughter-in-law, serving in the family as a servant until old enough to marry the colporteur's son, about her own age. This plan was frustrated by the early death of the boy.

For five years this little Chinese tot scrubbed the floors, carried heavy buckets of water, waited upon her foster father and mother, who rewarded her labors and devotion with hard words, kicks and cuffs. In her brief little life she remembered no token of affection from any source whatsoever. Many a night she sobbed her poor little bruised body to sleep, waking the next morning to a repetition of the same hard fate.

The colporteur and his wife lived in the shadow of an American mission and had early been converted to Christianity. The abuse of girl slaves in Christian families was unusual, but this man had secretly contracted the dread opium habit, which steals the humanity of men away in short order. His small pay was soon inadequate to supply himself with the expensive drug, and it was then that the abuse fell most heavily upon the little slave girl and her foster mother. Driven to desperation by the gnawing demands

of the never-to-be-satisfied appetite, he sold his wife for $40, and for a few weeks gave himself up to a luxurious opium debauch. In consequence he lost his position and had no means of future support. No one would employ or trust him. He was utterly incapable of earning an honest living, and he not only faced starvation but the terrible grip of the opium habit had stolen from him what little moral sense he had previously had.

There was but one resource which could supply his daily needs, and this was the little eight-year-old whom he had bought at the age of three. She was his last hope. He rented her out to a theatrical company for ten dollars per month. She was to be trained for the stage, where she was expected to sing indecent songs, and amuse depraved men by various little tricks. Fortunately, she had no voice and her tender constitution could not endure the cruel beatings involved in her training. She soon fell ill and was sent back to her degenerate father. He readily made other plans for her. He pawned her to a house of ill-fame for $160. It was stipulated in the agreement that she should remain in entire possession of the man of the house until she should be eighteen years of age, when she should be returned to the man who called himself her father. It was his expectation that she would continue to be his slave, and as a prostitute earn money to keep him in his old age.

Little Chang Sing's wishes in the matter were never once consulted, and she wept and protested in vain. In all her short life she had never known a real friend. Her fate was that of many other Chinese girls. An unexpected friend and rescuer, however, was at hand. A native Christian happened to hear the old wench who kept the house of ill-repute calling the little girl "Shiao-kiao-yu" (the little Christian) and at once reported the fact to the mission. Inquiries were made and little by little the above story was elicited. It did not excite surprise among the Chinese. From the point of view of the masses it was the natural and inevitable lot of the daughters of the poor. The mission attempted legal proceedings for her release, but the law and the custom were all on the side of the father. In public opinion girls are born to slavery, and it does not matter whether that service is given in one or another capacity. The mission, however, paid down the sum of $160, her purchase price, and at length secured a "title deed" drawn up and signed by all concerned except the colporteur, who tearfully pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was being robbed of the support of his old age. Nevertheless, the local authorities sanctioned the transaction and the girl was made free, although even yet, in the eyes of the Chinese law, she is a piece of property and could be sold again at any future date.

As though some divine spirit had designed this little one to serve her sex, she had been miraculously preserved and was found in good physical health. In this year of 1913 she is fifteen years of age, a beautiful girl, a good student and an earnest Christian. Her Chinese name has been changed to a western one—Sophia Smith. Her frail and gentle person resembles that of thousands of other Chinese girls, but there is a difference. A great and noble ideal has taken command of her mind and soul. She is studying hard, and one day will qualify as a teacher or physician. In any case she is going to work among the women of Wuhu. The degradation and the terrible tragedies in the lives of women lie upon her frail young shoulders, a never to be forgotten responsibility. She has heard the cry of her countrywomen, and to their cause she has pledged her life.

TO this little girl in faraway China, with a free soul and a great noble hope, I have sent an International badge, and I have told her that women are wearing it in thirty countries of the world, East, West, North and South, and that every woman who wears it has taken the vow to give her life to the emancipation of her sex from the degradation and oppression which the nations of the world have put upon her. Blessings on Sophia Smith. Another heart has broken; another life been devoted to the mighty cause of women. Oh, the exultation, the joy, the gratification, which the solidarity coming to women is bringing. The spirit demanding freedom from every artificial bondage is invincible.

WITH the announcement that Elihu Root has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize comes a rumor that the Senator has changed his view of the suffrage question. If this be true, we shall urge that the prize for next year be given the person who was able to convert him. Surely a performance of such magnitude deserves suitable reward.

"IN the forward movement of democracy there is nothing more certain than the speedy coming of woman suffrage.

"There is nothing that can stop it. Twenty years ago everything was against it. There is still powerful opposition to be overcome.

"But there is nothing more definitely fixed in our social and political readjustment for the immediate future than votes for women.

"Why? Because it is right. Because it is just. Because it is democratic. Because it is another step toward the realization of the Golden Rule in the affairs of mankind."

—*Coshocton Tribune.*

Empire State Campaign Committee

Edited by ANNE O'HAGEN SHINN

ON November 26th, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, 535 Park Avenue, gave an informal luncheon to about fifty women, who were invited to hear the plans of the Empire State Campaign Committee as presented by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Chairman. Mrs. Catt outlined the plans for the State-wide campaign, and called for volunteers for various committees, including Finance, Literature, Art and Press. The Executive Section of the Campaign Committee consists of the following women: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Treasurer; Mrs. Raymond Brown, President New York State Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President Equal Franchise Society; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President Political Equality Association; Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, President Men's League; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Representative State Association; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President Collegiate League; Miss Rosa'ie Jones, Cold Spring Harbor, Chairman 2nd Campaign District; Mrs. Joseph Gavit, Albany, Chairman 3rd Campaign District; Mrs. F. G. Paddock, Malone, Chairman 4th Campaign District; Miss Harriet May Mills, Syracuse, Chairman 5th Campaign District; Mrs. Helen B. Owens, Ithaca, Chairman 6th Campaign District; Mrs. A. C. Clement, Rochester, Chairman 7th Campaign District; Mrs. F. J. Shuler, Buffalo, Chairman 8th Campaign District; Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Yonkers, Chairman 9th Campaign District; Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Poughkeepsie, Chairman 10th Campaign District; Miss Evanetta Hare, Troy, Chairman 11th Campaign District.

Members of the General Committee from New York City include the following: Mrs. Henry H. Abbott, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Miss Charlotte S. Baker, Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Miss Elsie H. Borg, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Miss Edith Borg, Miss Mina Bruere, Mrs. Wendell J. Bush, Mrs. Melbert H. Cary, Mrs. James G. Croswell, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Simon Flexner, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. James Hartshorne, Mrs. John Hannah, Mrs. Henry W. Hardon, Mrs. E. C. Henderson, Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, Mrs. Wm. R. Hearst, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Miss Katherine Mayo, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Miss Moyca Newell, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Dewitt Parshall, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. James B. Reynolds, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., Mrs. V. Simkhovitch, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Miss Clara Spence, Mrs. Robert Thorne, Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, Mrs. Michael van Beuren, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Gertrude Watson, Mrs. Arnold Wood.

A meeting of the Chairmen of the eleven Campaign Districts of the State of New York will be held in New York City, January 6th and 7th. On the afternoon of the 7th a meeting will be held at Delmonico's with Mrs. H. W. Cannon as hostess, in honor of these chairmen. On the 6th the Empire State Campaign Committee will meet with the upstate Chairmen. Upon this occasion the plan of campaign for the entire winter and spring will be mapped out, organizers assigned to the various districts and the campaign of Victory-1915 will be fairly launched.

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FIRST CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Comprises Greater New York under the existing local organizations.

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SECOND CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Comprises Long Island. It has been covered by the traveling Suffrage School under Miss Rosalie Jones, Miss Ida Craft and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, of which an account was given in the last VOTER.

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THIRD CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Miss Alice F. Pierson, Organizer.

Meetings have been held at Middleburg, before the Century Club; at Johnstown; at the Court House in Schoharie and Canajoharie, and in the moving picture shows of Cobbleskill and Gloversville.

Miss Florence Roberts is at present in the district, organizing for the conference to be held in Albany from January 19th to January 30th.

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FIFTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Miss Florence Roberts, Miss Alice Pierson and Miss Freeman, Organizers.

On November 21st a most successful conference was held of workers from many parts of Oneida County, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. There was a campaign supper and a big public meeting in the evening at which Mrs. Catt was the speaker.

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SIXTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Suffrage meetings have been held in each assembly district.

In Delaware County several meetings have been held and the leader, Mrs. Cannon, gave a luncheon, attended by all the club presidents in the county.

Otsego County has had local meetings of the clubs in Cooperstown and Unadilla.

Chenango and Madison report local meetings.

Broome County has organized its assembly district leagues and with Mrs. Topliff as leader they are well started on enrollment work and on the great work of reaching the rural districts. Four rural meetings have been held, all successful.

Tioga County has held local meetings and is pushing the enrollments.

Schuyler County has adopted the model A. D. L. constitution and is planning to present "How the Vote Was Won" at a number of small towns. Montour Falls has a club which is growing and increasing in activity.

Tompkins County has been the scene of the greatest activity. It held three large meetings on the day of

the formation of the A. D. L.; it has merged the Tompkins County Political Equality Club, which has done heroic work for the past ten years, especially at county fair, in the A. D. L. It has also held seven club meetings and three public lectures; and, in Ithaca, three clubs have held a debate and presented "How the Vote Was Won," netting thereby ninety-five dollars for local work.

Mrs. Owens has addressed public meetings in four of the counties in the district; three have adopted the new constitution and one has for the first time formed its A. D. L.

In each county there is at least one library from the Equal Franchise Society.

SEVENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Mrs. William Vanamee, Organizer.

Meetings have been held in Dansville and Mt. Morris, Livingston County, and in Newark, Wayne County. Mrs. Vanamee was assisted at these meetings by Mrs. Helen R. Abbott, Mrs.. Emma B. Sweet, and Mrs. Alice C. Clement of Rochester, and by Mrs. Nicolas Fraser of Geneseo, leader of the Assembly District of Livingston County.

EIGHTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Mrs. William Vanamee has been carrying on a campaign in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, covering Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Salamanca, Olean and Randolph, following with meetings in Jamestown, Chautauqua and Silver Creek.

NINTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Miss Eleanor Erving and Miss Olive B. Jones, Organizers.

Meetings have been held in Liberty, Livingston Manor, Roscoe, Monticello, Port Jervis and Callicoon. Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Chairman of the Ninth Campaign District, and Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Director of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, were the speakers.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF WESTCHESTER.

Miss Adelaide Goan, Leader.

In this district several meetings have been held and much work done since the State Convention. The first meeting was in Katonah, and in addition to the local speakers, addresses were made by Mrs. Arthur Livermore and Mrs. Osterheld. Shortly after this meeting a suffrage club was organized. The next meeting was the Rev. Otis T. Barnes and J. J. D. Bristol as speakers. More than half the audience, which was a large one, signed the enrollment slips. Another meeting, held in Croton Falls at the home of Mrs. Wilbur Knapp, established the brilliant record of enrolling every person present as a suffragist. Several meetings have been held in White Plains, and the work is going forward. A number of excellent captains have been found in this district and the organization work is well under way.

TENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Miss Eleanor Garrison, Organizer.

December 2nd, Miss Garrison spoke before the Woman's Club at Millerton; on December 3rd, at a luncheon given by Mrs. Richard Aldrich to the Pomona Grange at Poughkeepsie to about 200 grangers, who passed the resolution endorsing woman suffrage. On December 8th Miss Garrison spoke before the local league at a meeting held in the Episcopal Rectory of Wappinger's Falls, at which Mrs. Lorenzo Phinney presided. She also spoke at a meeting before the W. C. T. U. in Rhinebeck.

ELEVENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

Mrs. A. C. Hughston, Miss Florence Roberts and Miss Eva Ward, Organizers.

Campaign headquarters have been established at Troy in the Carl Building, Third and State Streets; Miss Evanetta Hare, Temporary Chairman.

A great deal of heavy preliminary work has been done in Troy by Miss Hare, leader of Rensselaer County, and by Mrs. A. C. Hughston, organizer for the Empire State Campaign Committee. Their energy and persistence have been rewarded by most gratifying activity among the suffragists. The establishment of lively headquarters in Troy is one of the happy results of this awakening to the call of the campaign. Many meetings have been held in Troy in halls, churches and clubs within the last five weeks. Organizations have been addressed, notably the Progressive Club, the Federation of Labor, the Macabees, the W. C. T. U. Convention, etc. Many parlor meetings have been held and one house meeting for the purpose of addressing working girls. A large group of teachers was also addressed.

During the week beginning December 15th, Miss Eva Ward spoke in Troy, Hoosick Falls and Valley Falls, arousing the workers to the great need of "getting together" to insure victory in 1915. The *Troy Record* says of her Troy speech: "She was wildly applauded and was forced to thank the audience several times." She will speak before the Grange, at moving picture shows and the street meetings during the week.

Miss Florence Roberts made a flying trip to Troy from Albany, where she is working with Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, Chairman of the Third Campaign District. She spoke at several meetings, securing many enrollments.

A rousing meeting was held in Troy, which was addressed by Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the State Associaiton. A crowded and enthusiastic audience greeted Mrs. Brown, and judging from the size of the collection taken, Troy seems in a fair way to show that it intends to "get together" at the very start of the campaign.

From the rapidity with which things are moving, this district intends to do its share toward securing victory in 1915.

On January 23rd and 24th, the conference for this district—one of those arranged by the Empire State Campaign Committee, to be held in all the districts—will be held in Troy. All residents of the Eleventh Campaign District are urged to attend it. Particulars in regard to it may be had by applying to Miss Evanetta Hare, Carl Building, Third and State Streets, Troy.

SCHOOLS FOR SUFFRAGE WORKERS.

CONFERENCES combined with Schools for Suffrage Workers will be held in eight of the Campaign Districts in the months of January and February. Miss Shaw will speak at each of these conferences and Mrs. Chapman Catt will be present throughout the entire time in each district. All friends of the cause and especially those interested in the present New York campaign are urgently requested to attend these conferences.

CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.	DATES.
9th District—Rockland, Orange, Sullivan and Westchester Counties;	Jan. 12, 13 and 14

Mrs. Carl Osterheld, 249 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, Chairman.

10th District—Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, Ulster and Putnam Counties; Mrs. Frances E. Faxon, 35 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, Secretary. — Jan. 15, 16 and 17

3rd District — Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie Counties; Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, 61 Maiden Lane, Albany, Chairman. — Jan. 19, 20 and 21

11th District—Rensselaer, Washington Essex, Saratoga and Warren Counties; Miss Evanetta Hare, Carl Building, 3d and State Streets, Troy, Temporary Chairman. — Jan. 23 and 24

5th District—Onondago, Oneida, Herkimer, Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego Counties; Miss Harriet M. Mills, 926 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, Temporary Chairman. — Jan. 26, 27 and 28

8th District—Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties; Mrs. F. J. Shuler, 238 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, Chairman. — Jan. 29, 30 and 31

7th District—Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga and Cortland Counties; Mrs. Alice Clement, The Vassar, Park Avenue, Rochester, Chairman. — Feb. 2 to 7

6th District — Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga, Broome, Delaware, Otesgo, Madison and Chenango Counties; Mrs. Helen B. Owens, 110 Westburn Lane, Ithaca, Chairman. — Feb. 9 to 14

CLUB NOTES.

THE Manhasset Bay Men's and Women's Political Equality League" has been organized at Port Washington, L. I., headquarters 266 Main Street. The officers are: Mrs. J. M. Smith, president; Mrs. George D. Baldwin, first vice-president; Mr. Elbert Smith, second vice-president; Mr. Arthur Jones, treasurer; Miss Anna Nelson, recording secretary, and Miss Bertha Cox, corresponding secretary. The club has already an enrollment of 116 members.

ROCHESTER POLITICAL EQUALITY CLUB ACTIVITIES.

THE work of the campaigning corps goes earnestly on in the 7th Assembly District, of which Mrs. Alice C. Clement is leader.

During the last five weeks seven towns in four counties have been visited and several meetings, both parlor and public, have been held. Speakers from the club have been assisted by Mrs. Vanamee of Newburgh, Mrs. Fraser of Geneseo and Mrs. Stevens of New York.

Mrs. Horace G. Pierce, the 4th Assembly District Leader, was the chairman at a Votes for Women booth at a week's fair which was held in the Labor Lyceum in Rochester, the clubhouse of the laboring people. During the six evenings nearly 500 signatures were secured and piles of suffrage literature distributed. This was particularly difficult work as nearly all of the Labor Lyceum people are German and many are recent comers to these United States.

On November 28th the local Shubert Theatre cooperated with the Political Equality League at a performance of "Her Own Money." Between the acts speeches for equal suffrage were made from a stage box decorated with Votes for Women emblems, and Miss Julia Dean, the leading lady, made a suffrage speech.

Mrs. Emily Bishop gave her instructive and humorous "Suffrage in the Seats of the Mighty," under the auspices of the Political Equality Club, at the Young Women's Christan Association Music Hall on December 8th.

On Sunday evening, December 14th, Mrs. Wm. C. Gannett, of Rochester, made a forty-five minute address to a congregation of 1,000 at the "People's Sunday Evening" in a local theatre.

The Political Equality Club is on mental tiptoe for the Suffrage School and Conference to be held in Rochester between February second and seventh, from which it anticipates a heightened enthusiasm and a stronger consecration for the Cause.

THE Center Moriches Equal Suffrage League, a branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, has been formed by Miss Portia Willis, of New York. Mrs. A. J. Pennell is the temporary chairman, and Mrs. Frank N. Hayden, treasurer; secretary, Mrs. George S. Pierpoint. The charter members number sixteen.

PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County. A new club, of which Mrs. Howard Chapman is president, was organized on November 18th, under Mrs. Marshall L. Bacon, leader of the 3rd Assembly District of Westchester County.

CANAJOHARIE, Montgomery County. A new club has been formed with Mrs. Arthur C. Sticket as president.

REMSEN, Oneida County, has a new club, with Miss Rosalie Eschenbrenner as president.

NEW YORK GRANGES ENDORSE EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

THE New York State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, a branch of the National Grange, is the only secret society in the State that admits men and women on absolute equality. As it comprises most of the farmers of the State, it is one of the most important fields for suffrage work in the State. Every county has a branch called a Pomona, which is made up of the subordinate branches in the county.

The Granges of many of the States, as well as the national organization, have at various times passed resolutions endorsing woman suffrage. Recognizing the importance of their cooperation at this particular time, a suffrage resolution was sent to the secretaries of every Pomona in the State. Returns have come in showing that it was passed unanimously in the following counties: Delaware, Dutchess, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, Orleans, Putnam, Westchester, Cayuga and Livingston.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, has been requested to accept the honorary presidency of a newly organized equal suffrage association in Havana, Cuba. The society is "Partid Popular Feminista," and its aim is to secure equal rights for both sexes by peaceful and legal methods, as the invitation to Mrs. Brown assures in a charming combination of English words and Spanish spirit.

Team Work of California Woman Voters.

BY

ALICE PARK.

CALIFORNIA has facts to take the place of old theories, hopes, and prophecies. California has proved:

That the vote is an instant educator of each person who holds it.

That women voters study causes.

That women learn quickly to join together to protect all women and girls.

There was one bill passed by the California legislature in the spring of 1913 which went by the name of the woman's bill, although scores of bills were supported by women.

From all over the State came the demand of the women voters that the red light injunction and abatement bill be enacted. The bill became a State law, the date of its operation being set for August 1, 1913.

The bill, while pending in the legislature, was opposed by all the allied vices, by owners and landlords of houses of prostitution and low dance halls, by liquor men, gamblers and dealers in sex slaves.

San Francisco is only one city in a State almost one thousand miles long. In a discussion of what is called "the white slave trade," San Francisco is the most conspicuous part of California. It has not only the vice district of a city of 400,000 people, but it is one of the Pacific seaports where girls from the Orient are landed, hidden, enslaved and sold.

The name "white slave traffic" is not a correct name. White, black, yellow, brown and copper-colored women are in demand. It is a sex slave trade, and has no limits of color, race, or country.

San Francisco carries on city regulation of prostitution and has a segregated district (May, 1913).

San Francisco fought the new legislation. It was carried by California as a whole.

The red light injunction and abatement law provides for a quick injunction against the owner of a house used for prostitution, a quick trial, and a quick abatement of the nuisance. The new law does not concern itself primarily with the arrest and punishment of the prostitute, nor even of the person who hires the house, but it calls the owner of such a house before the court. On proof and conviction, the house is closed for one year, thus destroying the rent and striking at the profits of owners of vice property. A segregrated district is an impossibility.

The complaint may be filed by any citizen, the injunction served promptly, the trial follow without the old delay and postponement and disappearance of witnesses.

The house may be reoponed only when the owner puts up a bond equal to the value of the property, such bond to be forfeited if the house is again occupied by prostitutes.

So far as one State can strike one blow at the cause of the world-wide social evil, California has aimed a blow at the cause—the enormous money profits of vice districts.

This same bill failed of passage in the previous legislature, having at that time the support of a minority of men legislators and men voters. In the spring of 1911 women were not voters, and only a small percentage of them knew of the introduction of the bill or of its failure.

In 1913, the bill passed the legislature by a sweeping majority. The difference was due to votes for women. No one in California would dare deny this fact. In the legislature men did all the voting, but they acted in response to a united demand of women voters.

THE recall of one corrupt judge in California was a more important event than would be at once apparent. It had long been the habit of judges to name low bail for men accused of sex crimes against women and girls, and the men promptly jumped their bail.

An offense against two young girls, and the naming of the usual low bail, aroused the voting women. They forced a recall election which not only removed this one judge, but compelled all the other judges to name suitable bail, and bring offenders to trial. In this recall election the women learned that an attack on one corrupt judge touched an intricate system of vice and corruption. The campaign was one more educator for women.

The age of consent was raised from 16 to 18 years, and the penalty for rape increased by the legislature of 1913.

CALIFORNIA studied not only the social evil, but the causes of the social evil. The discovery was made again that economic causes lay at the root. The discovery was made again that girls and women were not paid a living wage for what is called "honest labor."

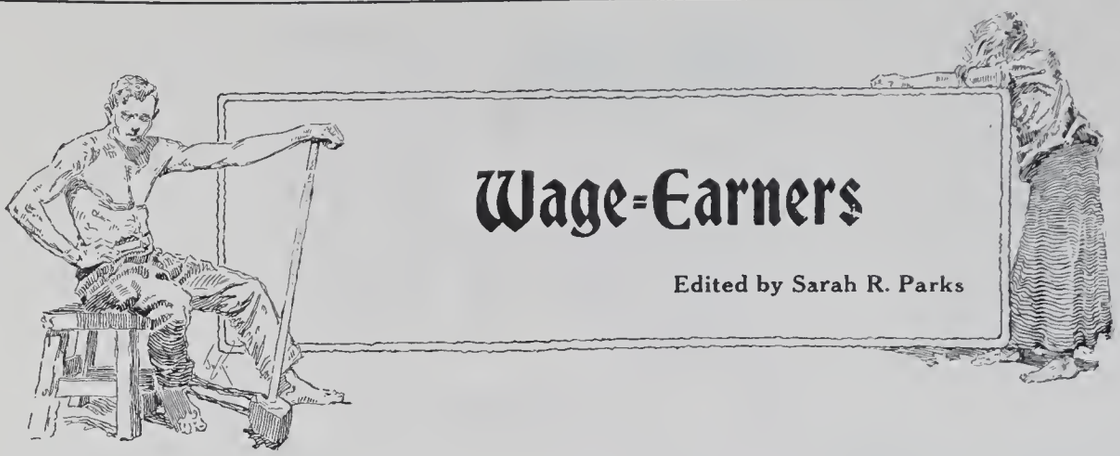
Hand in hand with the new red light injunction and abatement bill went a bill creating a minimum wage commission. It was wonderful that this was done at once, without preliminary committees to investigate and report in two years. California has a minimum wage commission with power to act.

All countries and States are stirred by the new publicity regarding commercialized vice, the business of creating and increasing vice, the heaped-up profits of vice districts.

All countries are stirred by proof of the world organization of those who deceive, steal, and sell girls and women.

All countries are stirred by the alarming statistics of the extent of general disease and the universal danger of infection.

(Concluded on page 26.)



IT is almost three years now since two of the most dramatic events in the New York labor world happened within twenty-four hours of each other. One was the declaring unconstitutional of the workmen's compensation law; the other was the Triangle Fire, where 143 girls lost their lives in a factory fire-trap, into which they had been locked while they worked. The furore of sorrow and protest which the tragedy aroused, the grief-stricken procession that marched bitterly up Fifth Avenue in spite of the falling rain, the widespread demand for prompt and efficient public action, the actual framing by labor organizations of an excellent bill,—all these things would have led one to hope that the state would promptly enact and enforce legislation rendering the repetition of such a disaster impossible. Yet nothing of the sort has taken place. As has been repeatedly said from the public press and platform, Triangle fires fail to be of daily occurrence because by some chance they do not happen to get started, not because there is any improvement in our fire law, much less in its enforcement. Buildings are inflammable; fire-escapes and exits are pitifully inadequate and hopelessly blocked; doors are habitually locked. We all remember the disgraceful acquittal of the Triangle factory owners when they were charged with criminal responsibility for the loss of life. Recently one of them was convicted of locking his workers into his present factory. He was fined $20, and the judge apologized for imposing the sentence.

In the matter of workmen's compensation, however, the past year has a splendid record. On the heels of the ratification by the people November 4th of a state constitutional amendment making a compulsory law legal, has come the passage by our New York legislature of one of the finest workmen's compensation laws in the United States. The law is compulsory; the scale of compensation granted is comparatively high,—66 2-3 per cent. of weekly wages for total disability during entire period of disability with a maximum limit of $15 per week. Medical treatment is at the expense of the employer for 60 days. Widows are to receive compensation during widowhood with a commutation payment upon marriage equal to two years' benefits. Orphans are to receive compensation up to the age of 18. Employes are safe-guarded against the bankruptcy of employers by the requirement that employers must insure in one of the four safe ways provided by the law. Forty-one groups of hazardous occupations are specifically enumerated. For the administration of the law there is created a state workmen's compensation commission. This is the most important labor legislation effected in New York during 1913. No one can estimate the amount of injustice caused by the lack of such a law in the past. It is bad enough to cripple and kill thousands of people yearly in industry without forcing the families to submit to crushing poverty eeked out by charity.

Other important new state enactments are the excellent one day's rest in seven law; the law forbidding women clerks to work, except from December 18th to 24th, more than 60 hours a week or 10 hours a day. Up to last year there was no limit to the hours which women in stores might work, and it is still common for women in the smaller stores to work 11 or 12 hours daily, habitually throughout the year; the law protecting women and children in the canneries; and the provisions creating a state industrial board, and continuing, with a view to obtaining recommendations on the advisability of passing a minimum wage law, the factory investigating commission—seven states (five of them woman suffrage states) have passed compulsory minimum wage laws already. The industrial board should prove most valuable in adapting laws to special needs. It is impossible to foresee just what requirements may be made necessary for safety by the constant changes in machinery, for instance. The board has power after investigating to make new rules. Even more important, perhaps, is its function in generally enlightening us by public hearings and in promoting the intelligent cooperation of employers and of employees in the enforcement and enactment of labor laws. While our provision creating this board is not so good, it follows in general the "Wisconsin plan," which has proved such an epoch-making departure in handling labor problems.

As to the genuine enforcement of labor laws, however, even the re-organized and greatly enlarged department of labor is, of course, hopelessly inadequate, in spite of its large appropriation this year of over $600,000. Laws new and old are being habitually violated in the unorganized industries. In the last analysis it is only the labor union which can fully enforce the labor law.

THE SUFFRAGE BOOK-SHELF

A Survey of the Woman Problem Not since the publication of Havelock Ellis' *Man and Woman* has there been such an important contribution to the literature of feminism as Rosa Mayreder's *Survey of the Woman Problem*, recently translated from the German by Herman Scheffauer. The author recognizes the political and economic aspect of the question but in this work she is chiefly concerned with the ethical and psychological interpretation of the movement. The book consists of a series of separate essays upon such subjects as "Motherhood and Culture," "The Tyranny of the Norm," "Women and Types of Women," "The Canon of Ideal Womanhood" and "Vistas of Individuality."

The most widely discussed chapter of the book is that which under the title "The Subjective Fetich of Sex" analyzes the attitude of man toward woman. There are three types of men, says the author, the masterful, the chivalrous and the comrade-like; and each of these has created a fetich of woman.

The oldest and most widespread type of man is the masterful with his fetich of the bondwoman. This conception of man as the domineering lover, the lord, master and protector of woman today actually "determines the position which the female sex occupies, if not in the social scheme, then at least before the law."

The second type, the knightly, or chivalrous is not essentially different from the masterful, for it is also based upon the idea of womanly weakness. But with it is combined the fetich of moral ascendancy which places woman in a remote and poetical domain.

Of the comrade-like, she says: "Perhaps the only idol or ideal which contains a real basis for a true understanding, a real approach between man and woman, is the ideal of the mate, the subjective idea that woman stands neither above nor below man, but beside him in human communities wherein the sexual differentiation has as little to do with intellectual as with physical superiority."

That this latter type of man is in process of evolution is evident. The majority of men, at the present time, have an abstract conception of woman, woman's sphere and woman's qualities, based not upon their knowledge of individual women but upon certain traditional ideas.

"Nothing," declares Rosa Mayreder, "is of greater importance to women than to battle against the abstractions into which they are constantly being converted by masculine thought. If they wish to achieve power as real persons in the world they must battle against woman as a fetich."

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WHY not send THE WOMAN VOTER *for a year as a New Year's gift? or if you prefer to make a bigger expression of good-will, remember our clubbing offers with Life and Labor, The Survey, The Forerunner, The Woman's Journal and The Suffragist.*

Ellen Key Her Life and Work Whether one accepts the philosophy of Ellen Key or rejects it as too idealistic, the fact remains that this Swedish woman is one of the great thinkers of her generation. Those who have followed her thought since the translation of *The Century of the Child, Love and Marriage,* and *The Woman Movement* will find much of interest in her biography, written by Louise Nyström-Hamilton.

Ellen Key was born in Stundsholm in 1849, of cultured and prosperous parents. Her youth was spent on their country estate, amid happy and comfortable surroundings. Save for a passionate love of reading and a tendency to introspection, her life was like that of any normal young person. In fact, the outward life story of Ellen Key is remarkably simple and uneventful; her great adventures and experiences have been those of the soul.

She was educated in Stockholm, later traveled and studied diligently and shared the political interests of her father. For some years she was a teacher and principal of a school; later she was widely known as a lecturer.

It was not until 1889, when the intellectual life of Sweden was stirred by controversy over the theory of evolution that Ellen Key took her place as a great champion of free speech and free personality. It was then that she began to lecture and write with passionate emphasis upon the significance of freedom in human relations.

With regard to the woman movement, the application of Ellen Key's philosophy has been applied chiefly to the institution of marriage. This, she holds, "with its proprietary rights, has converted the tenderest expression of personal liberty into life-imprisonment, where the highest possibility of life-joy is changed into a shelter for life-loathing."

According to her conception of personal liberty, the ideal relationship of the sexes would be free union, based upon mutual love. But she holds this to be impracticable at the present time, and although many people have jumped at the conclusion that she advocates the abolition of the marriage form, this is not true. She believes in a saner marriage law, absolute legal equality of men and women, community support of women during child-bearing years and free divorce.

At first, Ellen Key was greatly misunderstood, but in these latter years she is recognized as a great reformer. Her books are translated into many languages and are widely read and discussed. At the age of sixty she retired to a beautiful estate, granted her by the Government, and here she is rounding out her rich life experience, with her friends and her books and her work of writing.

Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage The basic principles of woman suffrage do not change as the movement progresses, hence the facts and arguments presented in Mary Putnam-Jacobi's "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage" are as serviceable now as when written for the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. Although the statistics regarding New York State have not been brought to date, campaign workers will find much valuable material for propaganda in the book. The appendix, containing the author's appeal to the members of the Convention, is a particularly strong and able presentation of the case for woman suffrage.

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A Short History of Women's Rights. Mr. Eugene A. Hecker has lived up to his title and given us a brief history of the suffrage movement. We cannot blame those authors who have found it impossible to condense the material upon a subject so rich and important, but we are glad that there is one brief and compact statement of the struggle for equal rights. The author has laid much stress upon the legal aspect of the question and shows the development of laws affecting women from the days of Augustus in Rome to the present time.

The survey of the movement in the United States is particularly valuable, for it contains a summary of the laws in each state, giving the legislation regarding the age of consent, the law of husband and wife, labor laws and the suffrage, political condition, industrial and professional status of women. This is brought to the year 1911, and although such facts change from year to year, there is a wealth of useful data for suffragists.

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Woman in Science. In September, Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Birmingham University. In presenting her, Sir Oliver Lodge declared that she was the greatest woman scientist of all time and the spectators responded immediately with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. After reading H. J. Mozans' *Woman in Science* one realizes that such a demonstration could only have happened in this particular period. For the most tragic aspect of woman's rise to recognition in intellectual achievement is that she has had to conquer, not only the art or science which she followed, but the hostility and opposition of men, as well.

Woman in Science is a scholarly presentation of woman's contributions to the sciences of mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, the natural sciences, medicine, surgery, archaeology and invention. It is a conscientious attempt to give woman credit for achievements which are often over-looked and seldom included in ordinary encyclopedias of science. Having discovered what women have been able to do against unspeakable handicaps, the author holds that with these removed there is a great future for her in scientific achievement. He says:

"Woman's long struggle for complete intellectual freedom is almost ended and certain victory is already in sight. In spite of the sarcasm and ridicule of satirists and comic poets, in spite of the antipathy of philosophers and the antagonism of legislators who persisted in treating women as inferior beings, they are finally in view of the goal toward which they have through so many ages been bending their best efforts. Moreover, so effective and so concentrated has been their work during recent years that they have accomplished more toward securing complete intellectual enfranchisement than during the previous thirty centuries."

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Pressing Questions Since the Antis usually blame women for the causes back of the suffrage agitation, it is rather a relief to find that Mr. Mackmurdo attributes this unhappy contention over the franchise to two great blunders made by men. In his recent book, *Pressing Questions,* among which he includes female suffrage, he says:

"Instead of supplying maintenance for *every* adult woman, to the extent that this was provided in the past, though, in a manner consistent with the altered times, we withhold this provision, and we leave some three and a half million of women with no alternative but to compete with men in the labor market for a livelihood. Here men have sadly blundered over the business of life, for the proper ordering of which they were alone responsible to the whole community.

"We have again blundered in allowing the illusion that benefits go and come by the vote to get a hold upon the popular mind; and to such an extent that every citizen now demands the franchise and to no citizen can it without offence be refused."

We should hardly venture to forecast the effect on the woman movement if every adult female were miraculously given support and denied work. We fear, however, that the popular illusion of the benefit of the ballot will continue until democracy, which the author fails to understand, has been established throughout the world.

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Hagar In the portrait of this Hagar from South of Mason and Dixon's Line, Mary Johnstone has sketched a very convincing ideal of the "New Woman." Born and bred in a strictly conventional and early-Victorian family circle, the quaint little girl, sweetly reasonable, docile, and nourished by her beautiful day-dreams, grows out of her uncongenial surroundings into a woman of genius and a thorough feminist. The quiet dignity with which she overcomes all obstacles in the way of her self-expression would be almost "too good to be true" were it not for the faint and pervasive charm her personality imposes.

The rather fragmentary story is set against a background of pleasant country scenes, the scent of wild flowers, the hum of insects, and the tang of the salt sea. In all the chapters we feel the call of nature; no author has stopped along the pathway of his tale so to enjoy the sky and the birds and the raspberry bushes since William Black wrote "Strange Adventures in a Phaeton."

Hagar is, of course, open to more than a suspicion of autobiography, which, however, must enhance its value as propaganda, for propaganda it is. There has not yet come to pass a more delightful bit of special pleading for our suffrage cause than this book.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Please mention THE WOMAN VOTER to the publishers when ordering any of these books.

A Survey of the Woman Problem.—*By Rosa Mayreder. Published by George H. Doran Co., N. Y. Price,* $1.50 *net.*

Ellen Key.—*By Louise Nyström-Hamilton. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price,* $1.25 *net.*

Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage.—*By Mary Putnam-Jacobi. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. Price* 50 *cents.*

A Short History of Woman's Rights.—*By Eugene A. Hecker. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. Price* $1.50.

The Woman Movement.—*By Ellen Key. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. Price,* $1.50. *Reviewed in* The Woman Voter, *April,* 1913.

Problems of the Sexes.—*By Jean Finot. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. Price,* $2.50. *Reviewed in* The Woman Voter, *April,* 1913.

Woman in Science.—*By H. J. Mozans. Published by D. Appleton and Co. Price,* $2.50 *net.*

Pressing Question.—*By A. H. Mackmurdo. Published by John Lane Co., New York. Price,* $1.25 *net.*

Hagar by Mary Johnston.—*Published by Houghton Mifflin Co. Price,* $1.40 *net.*

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

A TRIUMPH OF PROGRESS.

NO example of a campaign in behalf of "Votes for Men" can be found in the entire history of the evolution of man suffrage, which in point of numbers interested, self-sacrifice, energy, devotion, persistency and unconquerable courage, is worthy to compare with that conducted by the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York.

New York City is the second largest city in the world. Its congested population, its extremes of wealth and poverty, its problems of vice, crime and ignorance make it a stronghold of conservatism. More, the entire world may be searched in vain to find a city whose voting constituency represents so many religions and races, and holds such a variety of theories on the woman question.

The Woman Suffrage Party determined to set siege to this "citadel of prejudice," and pledged itself never to lift that siege until final surrender excused it from further duty.

It filled its arsenals with the invincible weapons of reformers: Truth, Logic, Facts, Persuasion; and, exalted by the faith that in the long run truth is ever the victor, it began its seemingly impossible task.

What has it accomplished? Five years ago it set itself the stint of 100,000 enrolled members. The hundred thousand mark has been reached and passed, the membership on October 1st being 106,053!

Two hundred men and women of New York City have given their names to the Speakers' Bureau, and all serve the cause without pay. Nearly all are busy people, but are giving generously of their time and talents. Fifteen paid workers in the capacity of stenographers, bookkeepers and secretaries are employed in its two headquarters. One hundred and fifty unpaid workers are giving to the campaign practically all of their time, and four hundred others are giving all their spare time. No officer of the organization has ever received a penny for her services.

During the past three months, when humidity and heat drove favored New Yorkers to mountains and seashore, the army of the faithful stood by their cause. Five hundred outdoor meetings have been held, on street corners and in squares and parks; an average of eight for every week day.

The Speakers' Bureau has provided an average of 100 speakers per month for these outdoor meetings, and distributed free 100,000 leaflets. Several of these meetings have been conducted in the Italian, Yiddish, Bohemian and other foreign languages, and the leaflets distributed have been printed in these languages. The audiences at these daily meetings have varied from 25 to 1,000 persons. Hundreds of thousands of New York men and women have been reached by this form of propaganda who could not have been induced to come inside a hall. To the credit of our manhood, it should be recorded that in this wonderful summer's campaign not a speaker has reported an insult or serious unpleasant incident.

Thus the "citadel of prejudice" has been attacked, and thus by degrees is it yielding.

Women are voting in many of the great cities of the world. Among them Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle. Chicago, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Christiana, Stockholm, Copenhagen. The testimony of the great and good is unanimous that women's votes have elevated and helped these municipal governments; that suffrage has been good for women; for men; for children; for the city. The grafters and the reactionaries agree that it has been bad. Which side will you believe?

Ask another question: Why should New York lag behind other cities of the world? Alas, the very processes which have stirred the friends of liberty and progress into activity have also aroused the sleeping, indifferent opposition. A rich woman's anti-suffrage organization and a rich man's anti-suffrage league are at work. The names on their lists represent millions of dollars and indicate an unlimited campaign fund. Those who graft on vice and human frailty are also uneasy over the proposed change, and these two extremes of "privileged classes" are determined to defeat woman suffrage in New York.

In consequence, the Woman Suffrage Party appeals for help to that section of the public which believes in honest government, a free ballot, political freedom and progress. Its campaign must be increasingly active during the next two years, when the vote at the polls will decide how far the campaign has been successful. Its energies must be intensified; its working force increased. Its organization, covering the 64 Assembly Districts of the Greater City, must be made more efficient, more invincible.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY NEEDS:

MORE CAMPAIGNERS FOR ITS FIELD WORK.
MORE SECRETARIES FOR ITS OFFICES.
MORE SPEAKERS FOR ITS MEETINGS.
MORE MONEY FOR THE PRINTER.
MORE MONEY FOR RENT OF HALLS.
MORE MONEY FOR ITS EVER INCREASING NECESSARY EXPENSES.

MOST OF ALL THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY NEEDS:

A CAMPAIGN FUND

adequate to its pressing needs and worthy of this mighty battle between Conservatism and Progress, Reaction and Liberty, Autocracy and Democracy.

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BROOKLYN'S GREAT MASS MEETING.

BY

ETHEL EAMES SANDERSON.

A YEAR ago the Woman Suffrage Party in Brooklyn held a large and successful mass meeting at which sufficient funds were raised to carry on the year's work, and, the plan having proved so good, the Borough Officers decided to repeat it. Thus the second big Borough mass meeting was held in the Opera House of the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, December the sixth.

For weeks in advance an efficient committee of twenty-seven women, with Miss Anna M. Wilbur as chairman, had been preparing for the event. Every detail was arranged with the utmost care, and the smoothness which characterized all the proceedings testified to the accurate attention to the preparation.

A list of forty-seven patronesses and twenty-eight patrons among the well known men and women of Brooklyn showed the backing that suffrage has in the Borough. Prominent clergymen and physicians gladly consented to the use of their names.

A corps of seventy ushers was recruited from the younger women of the Borough, and these positions were so popular that the sub-committee in charge was flooded with applications from those who wanted to take part. The price asked for tickets was more than last year, yet the entire Opera House of the Academy of Music, seating 2,500, was sold out before the evening of the meeting. On the evening of the meeting the Box Office sold seventy dollars' worth of standing room. All this will go to prove that it is not difficult to interest the public in a suffrage meeting.

THE speakers announced were Miss Jane Addams, Miss Fola La Follette and Senator Borah of Idaho. It happened, however, that on December sixth the Senator was detained in Washington by the Hetch Hetchy Bill, and at the last moment Congressman Keating of Colorado took his place.

Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Borough chairman, presided and introduced the speakers. Miss La Follette spoke first, and her extremely logical presentation of suffrage arguments made a deep impression. Congressman Keating came next, and was able to give many concrete facts showing the established success of suffrage in Colorado.

Mrs. Dreier then introduced Mrs. Frank H. Cothren, who very forcibly presented the financial needs of the Woman Suffrage Party in Brooklyn, and then appealed for pledges. The audience was distinctly interested in this part of the program, and the responses came quickly and generously.

A new feature was the use of a blackboard on which the total amount subscribed was written as fast as each new pledge came in. This was an excellent device as the audience was much engrossed in watching the amounts grow, and each new pledge was greeted with enthusiasm. The amount asked for was $5,000, to run the year's work in the Borough, $3,000 having been subscribed the year before, and it being necessary to increase the efforts. Within twenty-five minutes the amount subscribed, including $500 cleared from the sale of tickets over and above expenses, amounted to $6,100.

It was then nearly ten-thirty, and as Miss Addams had not yet spoken, Mrs. Dreier felt it best to bring the money raising to a close, although the pledges were still coming in. There was not a moment's pause during the raising of money, and promises of gifts came in rapid succession from all parts of the house. They varied from one dollar to five hundred, and many took the novel form of so much a month "till women get the vote." The system of taking up the pledges was excellently worked out by the ushers. The instant that anyone made a pledge an usher came to that person with a pencil and blank to sign, so that it was possible to keep an exact record of every giver. This could only be done by every usher being responsible for a certain block of seats and ready to note each pledge that came from that section.

Mrs. Dreier introduced Miss Addams, who spoke with great force and charm, telling of the work already accomplished with the vote by the women of Illinois. Scarcely any one left the house before the close of the meeting, although it lasted till nearly eleven o'clock, and the attitude of the audience throughout the speeches was one of deep interest and attention.

The Woman Suffrage Party has started the winter's work with zest and has raised enough money in one evening to carry on the Brooklyn work for a year with increased scope of activity.

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THE CONVENTIONS.

WE are organized to win in 1915. By means of the Woman Suffrage Party the suffrage sentiment of this city has been organized in every Precinct, Assembly District and Borough. That it is no "paper" scheme, but a very real, dynamic thing is shown by the page in this magazine headed *City, Borough and District Conventions.*

Five years ago it would have been impossible to measure or utilize the forces for equal suffrage in Greater New York. To-day, at the beginning of our campaign for enfranchisement in 1915, we are able to issue a call to conventions which on January 13th will be answered in every one of the sixty-four Assembly Districts. On that day there will be the regular election of District officers and a systematic planning of the year's work.

The District Conventions will be followed by the Borough Conventions on January 20th and the great City Convention on February 2nd, at which there will be a full delegation from every Assembly District. No wonder the politicians have taken notice of the Woman Suffrage Party. It has siezed upon the plan of work which has made the great political parties what they are, and by so doing it has made certain a victory in 1915.

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FROM THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Edited by Adaline W. Sterling

MANHATTAN.

7th Assembly District.

Old Chelsea village had a suffrage awakening on the evening of November 18th, when members of the 7th Assembly District, and several leaders of uptown districts gathered at the residence of Dr. Agnes Cloud, 449 West 23d Street, to welcome Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman, the newly elected leader, to the ranks of active workers. Yellow chrysanthemums, yellow pennants and yellow badges betokened that this was a W. S. P. gathering. Miss Mary Garret Hay, City Chairman, introduced Mr. Edward O. Perry, of Greenwich House, who spoke on party organization as men understand the term, and gave instructive examples of how things are done in politics. Miss Hay followed with an address setting forth in forceful manner the value of organization on the Woman Suffrage Party plan—by assembly districts. Miss Hay then congratulated the district upon having secured as leader one thoroughly identified with the locality and connected by family with the oldest settlers of the city; with one of such wide acquaintance and executive ability as head great results were a matter of course. Mrs. Cushman spoke briefly in response, and asked for volunteers who would serve as election district captains. Six members proffered their services at once. Much enthusiasm was aroused during the evening, and everything indicates that Mrs. Cushman will have earnest workers and supporters in the campaign for victory in 1915.

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15th Assembly District.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan gave a suffrage tea at her residence, 186 W. 86th Street, on Wednesday afternoon, December 3d. The function was very largely attended, and the genial hospitality resulted in ten enrollments. The Rev. Dr. John Peters made the address of the afternoon. On December 9th Mrs. I. N. Landauer, of 11 W. 74th Street, opened her home for a suffrage meeting for thirty young women employed in Mr. Landauer's factory. Mrs. Emma Sargent Russell, and Mr. Winter Russell spoke on suffrage to hearers who had never before attended a suffrage meetin. The intelligent questions which followed the addresses showed that interest had been created. At the close of the meeting tea was served. The leader, Mrs. Kremer, has been promised by the several political clubs of the district that suffrage speakers will be received at their respective meetings.

18th Assembly District.

The Czech Suffrage Club of the district gave a gala entertainment on November 26th, at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73d Street, the center of the Czech colony of the city. A large audience of members and their friends gathered in the hall, which was decorated

with suffrage banners and pennants, and with the red and white colors of Bohemia. The program, arranged by Mrs. Ludmilla Foxlee, comprised a recitation by Mrs. Anna Kohlicek, songs by Mrs. Foxlee and Mrs. Emily Bossee, a duette by Miss Louise Jedlicka and Miss Marie Hrabe, and a tenor solo by Mr. Josef Sova. Mr. Charles Blaha contributed a violin solo and Mr. Charles Leitner a piano solo to the musical number of the program. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw made a stirring address on suffrage which was intensely appreciated. Another feature of the evning was a Slavonic dance by the Misses Lewisohn, to which the Hungarian Czardas was added as an encore. The program concluded with Emily Sargent Lewis's one-act suffrage play "Election Day," translated into Bohemian by members of the Club. In the cast were Misses A. Kose, F. Vondrak, M. Bonsa, B. Kaiders, A. Kohlicek, T. Bonsa, and Messrs. E. Voska, J. Cizels and R. Kinzels. The performers played their parts most cleverly and emphasized all the hits of the bright little play. Dancing followed the entertainment until daylight did appear.

On December 17th Mrs. James Gear, leader of the district, addressed the Mothers' Club connected with the 79th Street Neighborhood House.

19th Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the District Club was held at the Claremont Progressive Club, 550 West 113th Street, on Monday evening, December 1st. Miss Anna Rhodes spoke on "The Progressive Party and Suffrage," and gave an able exposition of the manner in which the platform of that party was written, and the solid basis of its claim as a party of real progress. Miss Rhodes answered questions put by the audience in a satisfactory manner, and pleased questioners and hearers. Following the speaker of the evening, the leader, Miss Sterling, urged the importance of hard work for the coming year and the claims of the war chest. The district has important plans under consideration which it hopes to announce in the next issue of THE VOTER.

21st Assembly District.

The meetings of the past month were a business meeting on December 8th at the residence of the leader, Mrs. Gardner Hirons, 131 West 136th Street, at which plans for winter work were discussed, and a social gathering on December 15th at the home of Mrs. William Valet, 111 West 127th Street, which was enjoyable in every way.

The first social meeting of the new year will take place on Monday evening, the 19th inst., at the home of Mrs. Hill, 247 West 135th Street.

23d Assembly District.

A most successful tea was given by the Woman's Suffrage Party of the Twenty-third District at the home of the Misses Hibbard, The Riviera, Riverside Drive and 156th Street, on Friday last. One hundred and fifty ladies applauded the vocal solo by Miss Lillis and the brief but cogent remarks in favor of votes for women by the district leader, Mrs. Emilie O'Sullivan, and Mrs. Charles Horne, who, with Mrs. Harry B. Whitney, and Mrs. Edgar M. Barber, assisted Mrs. O'Sullivan in receiving. Mrs. Thomas Little and Miss Lorna Hibbard poured tea, and were assisted in the serving by Miss Hibbard and her young friends.

The Von Ende School gave the services of Mr. Lawrence Goodman of its faculty, two artist-pupils, Miss Otillie Schillig, soprano; Mr. Harold Micklin, violinist, and Mr. Duane E. Bassett, who rendered the following delightful program:

(a) Nocturne ..... Chopin
(b) March Militaire ..... Schubert-Tausig
Mr. Goodman.
(a) J'ai Pleuré au Rive ..... Hué
(b) Je Demande á L'oiseau ..... Rokos
Miss Schillig.
Hungarian Fantasie ..... Hauser
Mr. Micklin.
(a) An Open Secret ..... Woodman
(b) The Year's at the Spring ..... Beach
Miss Schillig.
The Swan ..... Saint Saëns
Mr. Micklin.
Mr. Bassett at the piano.

Mrs. O'Sullivan and Miss Portia Willis spoke on December 15th, at the Wadsworth Theatre, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Members of the district occupied the two stage boxes, and a corps of young women in charge of Mrs. Waterman drove a brisk trade in suffrage flowers and pennants. On Tuesday evening, December 16th, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks made a brilliant speech at the Wadsworth Theatre. Mrs. Ogan was chairman of arrangements. The same evening a public meeting was held at the Tammany Club of the district. Judge William Wood and Miss Annie Doughty spoke and Mrs. O'Sullivan presided at the meeting. On Saturday evening, December 20th, the district was represented at the Wadsworth Theatre by the Indian princess, Kalew Kalantuchy, whose unique appearance added piquancy to her interesting talk.

29th Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of December 1st was adjourned and transformed into a street meeting at Madison Avenue and 59th Street, in order to afford the young speakers a chance to try out indoor practice in the open. Three debutante speakers made addresses which were favorably received. Official canvass of the voters has begun under a "block system," which consists in pledging each member to canvass her own block and bring in a report. This has set many women at work who have not been heretofore particularly active. Work has also begun to raise campaign funds by securing monthly pledges.

31st Assembly District.

An interesting meeting was held Thursday evening, December 11th, at the home of Dr. Emily Lewis, 35 Mt. Morris Park, West. Mrs. J. W. Wentworth was the speaker of the evening. Mrs. H. Mason presided.

A meeting of the 31st Assembly District was held at the residence of Mrs. Lillian S. Griffin, Monday evening, December 22, at which plans for 1914 were discussed, and much that was helpful and inspiring was suggested by those present.

BROOKLYN.

1st Assembly District.

The regular meetings of the District Club are to be held on the last Friday of each month alternating afternoons and evenings. Under this arrangement the first meeting was held at 124 Pierrepont Street, on November 28th, and was well attended.

On December 3rd the 4th and 5th Election Districts held a joint meeting at the Mansion House. Mrs. Katherine Perry was in the chair and the speakers were Mrs. Rorke and Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeck. The district was well represented at the mass meeting at the Academy of Music on December 6th and pledged $50 to the campaign fund. In addition to this sum the pledges of individual members amounted to fully $1,000.

10th Assembly District.

The 10th Assembly District has organized a Study Club for the second and fourth Monday evenings at Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Avenue, 8 P. M. Miss Edith Butknam, chairman. The first meeting was held December 10th, at which Miss Hagerman, the speaker of the evening, read a very interesting paper upon the development of Brooklyn from a village until the City Charter was adopted. Discussion followed. Mrs. Frank Cothren gave a report of the National Convention.

The 10th Assembly District Club takes this opportunity to express its hearty appreciation to Miss Emma Carr for the use of the parlors of the Lockwood

Academy, 138 South Oxford Street, on Friday evening, December 12th, for the Club entertainment The following programme was rendered: The Club presented the playlet "Election Day." Violin solo, by Mrs. Louis Nears; selections from "Within the Law," by Miss Cornelia J. Ryan; contralto soloist, Miss Grace Hornby; baritone soloist, Mr. L. M. Ferguson; character songs, Mr. Holmdell; accompanist for the evening, Mrs. R. M. Dorsey; a grapho-psycho reading, by Mrs. C. L. Maish, of the word Manhattan, written by the audience, added much to the merriment of the occasion.

11th Assembly District.

The 11th Assembly District organization gave a moving picture show on the last of November at the Crystal Theatre. Miss Jeanette Comstock took charge of the affair, which proved a success in point of the interesting speeches made by Miss Eva Ward between the reels, the crowded attendance and the good sum netted the district treasury. Thanks are due all the members who so readily bought tickets.

12th Assembly District.

On December 1st a suffrage mass meeting arranged by the district was held in Prospect Hall. As this was the first meeting of the kind in this part of the district it was extensively advertised by means of placards in shop windows, post cards sent to persons in the vicinity and by speakers from the automobile one afternoon. Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Schindler, who are organizing in the 7th District, advertised the meeting in their locality. As a result an audience of over 200, the larger part unfamiliar with the subject of suffrage, assembled at the meeting. Mrs. Robert Langlotz, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided and the speakers were Mrs. William Rorke, the Rev. Waldo Amos, and Mrs. Schindler. The meeting afforded opportunity of reaching new people, and by their forceful presentation of the subject, the speakers made a number of converts.

13th Assembly District.

On November 25th Miss Ida Craft gave an interesting address at a meeting held at 148 Jackson Street. Her theme was "A Trip Around the World," which was illustrated with the flags of the nations where women have suffrage, and how the right was gained. Miss Anita Palmer and Miss Ethel Allen, of Borough Park, contributed delightful violin and piano selections.

A special meeting of the district was held on December 3d to devise ways and means of raising money for suffrage work. A meeting on December 19th completed the gatherings for the month.

16th Assembly District.

The efforts of the district workers the past month have been directed along the lines of missionary work among women. An amateur theatrical performance was given by members of the district on November 29th before the Kedron Chapter of the Woman's Masonic Order at Sandolfen Hall, Borough Park. Mrs. Emery Brow, Mrs. Mary M. Lilly and Mrs. Marguerite Krecker took part in the performance and suffrage talks were interspersed. Twenty enrollments were secured by this means. On December 4th, Mrs. Krecker addressed a meeting of the Lutheran Ladies' Aid Society and secured several enrollments. The district was represented at the Thanksgiving Rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, and also at the mass meeting on December 6th, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

18th Assembly District.

The four clubs of the 18th Assembly District held enthusiastic meetings at the regularly appointed times. Each presented the plan for raising pledges for the mass meeting. The results were extremely satisfactory. The First Club, Mrs. Philip Comstock, President, pledged $100 for the coming year; the Second Club, Mrs. Richard Chapman, President, pledged $60; the Third Club, Mrs. Walter Lehman, President, pledged $60; and the Fourth Club, Mrs. John Mount, President, pledged $36. These pledges were in no larger amounts than 25 cents per month. The November meeting of the Third Club was very successful, owing to the untiring work of the President, Mrs. Lehman. Fourteen new members were taken into the club.

At the November meeting of the Second Club there was an attendance of over fifty members, among which were included nine voters. On the 24th of this month a mass meeting will be held at the Commercial High School, which will be the first time a woman suffrage organization has held a meeting in a public school in the district.

23d Assembly District.

In response to a call issued by Mrs. Therese Meyer, a number of members of the Twenty-third District met on November 24th at the residence of Mrs. Ida Frankel, Eastern Parkway, and formed the Ocean Hill Social Suffrage Club. Meetings of the club will be held fortnightly.

30th Assembly District.

On November 24th the regular meeting of the district was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. John M. Raub, 295 Clinton Street. Plans were formulated to hold a mass meeting under the auspices of the district on the 12th of this month at the Academy of Music. A large committee, including the leader, Mrs. C. H. Winslow, Mrs. W. D. Rorke, Mrs. Joseph Hale, Miss Harrigan and Mrs. Frederick McGalvie, was appointed to carry this plan into effect. A social hour followed the business part of the meeting with an address by Mrs. Charles Notman, and music and recitations by Mrs. A. Brown.

The December meeting was held on the 29th at the residence of Mrs. C. Hunsucker, 367 Clinton Street. It is proposed to give a euchre this month at the home of Mrs. Joseph Hale for the benefit of the district treasury.

ANSWERING THE ANTIS.

The Equal Franchise Association of Flushing held a public meeting on December 10th in the League Building, at which the speakers were Herbert N. Warbasse, of Brooklyn, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Especial interest was centered in this meeting because Mr. Warbasse had promised to verify a statement made at a former rally concerning the practical alliance between the liquor interests and anti-suffrage. To this the antis of Flushing had taken exception. Contrary to custom organized opposition was in evidence at the meeting and the presence of Mrs. James McDonald, president of the Flushing anti-suffrage league, and of Miss Alice Chittenden, of Brooklyn, and other supporters, gave zest to the occasion.

Mr. Warbasse devoted much of his time to a repetition of his charges that the liquor interests were opposing woman suffrage and were using anti-suffrage literature in their campaign. He gave in each case the name of some well known authority for reference. At the conclusion of his speech many questions were asked and were answered with dignity and courtesy.

Mrs. Gilman spoke with her usual wit and logic; her keen thrusts at opposing sentiments kept the audience in a ripple of laughter and brought enthusiastic applause. To the many questions which followed her speech Mrs. Gilman's trenchant answers proved her an antagonist not to be trifled with unadvisedly or lightly.

ROUSING THE BRONX.

An organization campaign was the suffrage feature in the Bronx. For ten days, from December 6th to 15th, the store at 151 Willis Avenue was rented, and meetings outdoor and indoor were held every afternoon

and evening, in spite of the coldest weather experienced so far this winter. Martha Klatschken, Field Secretary, was in charge of the work, and Miss Hinchey was her invaluable second. Miss Ward, Miss Marlin, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Harmon and others came and helped speak with groups and individuals. Three hundred and thirty-two enrollments were taken. The police protection was splendid.

On Friday, the 12th, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, presided over the organization meeting and three new leaders were appointed in the 30th Assembly District, Mrs. Anna Wagner, of 345 East 134th Street; in the 32nd Assembly District, Mrs. Robert George Davey, of 404 East 131st Street, and in the 33d Assembly District, Mrs. Grace Flaherty, of 627 Wales Avenue. At this organization meeting, more men than women were in attendance and a collection was taken up. The store windows were covered with rainbow literature, newspaper clippings, and posters. Hundreds of passers-by saw the display, and many who were too timid to come into the meetings got their first suffrage lessons by peeping through the windows. All in all the neighborhood was roused and took notice.

A BUSY DAY IN QUEENS.

Jamaica had a yellow tinge on December 18th for suffrage was very much in evidence on that date. Proceedings began with a conference betwen the officers and workers of the Woman Suffrage Party in Queens and the officers of the City Committee in the upper hall of the Masonic Temple at three P. M. Over seventy-five women present listened with interest to instruction on methods of suffrage propaganda and on means of raising the sinews of war. Miss Mary Garret Hay, City Chairman, explained the advantage of the organization plans of the party in taking the assembly district as the unit of activity. Mrs. Chapman Catt, chairman of the State Campaign Committee, suggested a novel plan of money raising which consisted of a suffrage week of ten hours a day, in which one member should represent the week, other members a day, and still others an hour of each day, all working within their given time to raise funds. The idea was instantly accepted and Miss McDonald agreed to impersonate the week, while other workers were found for days and hours. It is expected to raise $800 by this means.

At the close of the afternoon meeting, the Jamaica Woman Suffrage Club served a dainty supper, after which there was a period for rest and chat before the next session. The evening meeting for the general public was held in the lodge room itself and every inch of room was occupied, over four hundred and fifty being present. The Hon. Burt J. Humphrey, County Judge of Queens, and a good friend of suffrage, acted as chairman. Miss Hay was first on the program and spoke on organization. Mrs. Catt followed with a brillant speech on "The Woman's Point of View in Politics;" and her convincing argument brought forth hearty applause. Mrs. Wm. G. Willcox, Chairman of Richmond Borough, told of the "automobile hikes" throughout Staten Island, by which the gospel of suffrage was brought to those who knew it not. Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Vice-City Chairman, presented the human element of the movement in an address making a plea for playgrounds on the flat roofs of tenement houses. Then after a few remarks by Judge Humphrey, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno concluded proceedings by calling for the sacred rite of every suffrage meeting, taking up a collection, which resulted satisfactorily.

RICHMOND.

The last outdoor meeting of the Richmond series was held on Saturday, November 22d. The speakers went to a little town which they had visited six weeks before, when they had had to go into the stores and talk personally to the people, the afternoon being a series of conversations with two or three people only at a time. On the 22d, however, a crowd collected the instant the automobile stopped and the Party banner was raised, and the speakers standing in the machine addressed an interested and attentive audience.

On December 4th, Mrs. Catt, Miss Hay, Mrs. Suffren and Mrs. Eno came to Staten Island to take part in a conference of suffrage party workers held at the house of the chairman of the borough. Plans for the future were made, and the workers promised them ready and efficient support.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Curtis Lyceum of the Staten Island Academy. For this meeting 2,600 cards of invitation were issued. The officials of the Party spoke of the work which is going on in the suffrage ranks, and Mrs. Catt gave a wonderful account of the movement for suffrage the world round, and a magnificent plea for the women of New York State.

On December 20th a fair was held by the Junior Political Equality Club of Richmond in the Gymnasium, 115 Davis Avenue.

TEAM WORK OF CALIFORNIA WOMAN VOTERS.

(Continued from pago 18.)

But there is the greatest possible difference between possessing all this knowledge and no vote, and possessing it plus a vote.

There is the greatest possible difference between the days before women wake up, and the days when they are awake. The vote wakes women up, educates them, and leads them to join hands.

The team work of women is a great new power, good for women and good for the world.

WOMEN AS CITIZENS.

THE California women are exceedingly self-conscious over their new rights and duties. They feel like the angular spinster in the bathing suit—that everyone is looking. They point with particular pride to their lobby at Sacramento during the last session and the work it accomplished. It sought no selfish interest—it mothered no freaks, but worked sanely, soberly, and practically for the good of the State, rendering, of course, its most important service in those fields of woman's interests which had been most neglected in the male state.

Nor did the women have much to complain of in the attitude of the legislators, who now neither treated them as if upon sufferance nor as a political force to be feared, but as full-panoplied citizens possessing information and points of view that might be of special value, and many a Senator and Assemblyman learned before that session was over to court eagerly the assistance of the women in many of his tasks.—PETER CLARK MACFARLANE in *Collier's Weekly*.

"THOSE who were formerly in the habit of claiming that the ballot in the hands of woman would only multiply the number of ballots without altering the moral bearing of the ballot-box for either weal or woe were clearly mistaken. Woman has added a great moral force to the ballot in California. She has added very materially in humanizing the party platform and vitalizing the issue."

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VOTE FOR THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT 1915

City, Borough and District Conventions

The City Committee hereby notifies the members of the Woman Suffrage Party of the time and place of the January Conventions.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

January 13th, 1914

MANHATTAN

1st A. D., 28 McDougal St.....8 P. M.
2nd A. D., 49 Henry St.....8 P. M.
3rd A. D., 49 Henry St.....8 P. M.
4th A. D., 49 Henry St.....8 P. M.
5th A. D. 31 Morton St.....8 P. M.
6th A. D., 265 Henry St.....8 P. M.
7th A. D., 432 West 23rd St.....8.30 P. M.
8th A. D., 49 Henry St.....8 P. M.
9th A. D., 534 Ninth Ave.....8 P. M.
10th A. D., 130 East Second St.....8 P. M.
11th A. D., Hartley House, 413 West 46th St.....8 P. M.
12th A. D., 222 East 17th St.....5 P. M.
13th A. D., 939 Eighth Ave.....4 P. M.
14th A. D., 325 East 31st St., Apt. 25.....8 P. M.
15th A. D., Leslie Hall, 83rd St. and Broadway.....8 P. M.
16th A. D., 240 East 50th St.....8 P. M.
17th A. D., 224 Riverside Drive.....3 P. M.
18th A. D., 301 East 68th St.....8 P. M.
19th A. D., 550 West 113th St.....4 P. M.
20th A. D., 540 East 76th St.....8.15 P. M.
21st A. D., 540 West 136th St.....8 P. M.
22nd A. D., 552 East 87th St.....8 P. M.
23rd A. D., 535 West 159th St.....8.15 P. M.
24th A. D., 231 East 104th St.....8.15 P. M.
25th A. D., 48 East 34th St.....8 P. M.
26th A. D., 58 East 102nd St.....8 P. M.
27th A. D., 48 East 34th St.....8 P. M.
28th A. D., 233 East 109th St.....2.30 P. M.
29th A. D., 627 Madison Ave.....8 P. M.
31st A. D., 35 Mt. Morris Park, West.....8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

1st A. D., 124 Pierrepont St.....8 P. M.
2nd A. D., Public School No. 5, Tillery, Bridge and Lawrence St. .....8 P. M.
3rd A. D., 433 Clinton St. .....8 P. M.
4th A. D., Long Island Business College, 143 South 8th St. .....8 P. M.
5th A. D., 294 Stuyvesant Ave.....8 P. M.
6th A. D., 259 Vernon St.....8 P. M.
7th A. D., Republican Club, 18th St. and Fifth Ave....8 P. M.
8th A. D., 44 Douglas St. .....8 P. M.
9th A. D., Exempt Fireman's Hall, 69th St., near Third Ave. .....8 P. M.
10th A. D., 27 Lafayette Ave. .....8 P. M.
11th A. D., 202 Lefferts Place.....8.15 P. M.
12th A. D., 21 Montgomery Place.....8 P. M.
13th A. D., 148 Jackson St.....8 P. M.
14th A. D., 128 South First St.....8 P. M.
15th A. D., Assembly Rooms, Keramon's Hall.....8 P. M.
16th A. D., 1619 East 14th St.....3 P. M.
17th A. D., 132 Halsey St.....8 P. M.
18th A. D., 1171 Sterling Place.....8 P. M.
19th A. D., Labor Lyceum, 957 Willoughby Ave.....8 P. M.
20th A. D., Bushwick High School, Evergreen Ave., Ralph and Grove Sts.....3.30 P. M.
21st A. D., Liberty Hall, 143 McKibben St.....8 P. M.
22nd A. D., Tyrian Temple, Pennsylvania Ave.....8 P. M.
23rd A. D., Kaplan School, 1731 Pitkin Ave.....8 P. M.

BRONX

30th A. D., 345 East 134th St.....8.15 P. M.
32nd A. D., Bethany Presbyterian Church, East 137th St., near Willis Ave.....3.15 P. M.
33rd A. D., 627 Wales Ave.....8.15 P. M.
34th A. D., 2038 Mapes Ave .....8 P. M.
35th A. D., 2780 Pond Place.....8.15 P. M.

QUEENS

1st A. D., 147 Franklin Ave., Astoria.....3.30 P. M.
2nd A. D., Forest Hill Garden's Church.....3.30 P. M.
3rd A. D., Home Robert Stock, Hollingwood Park Pl., Far Rockaway, L. I.....3.30 P. M.
4th A. D., 53 Union Ave., Jamaica.....3 P. M.

RICHMOND

1st A. D., 115 Davis Ave., West New Brighton.....3 P. M.

BOROUGH CONVENTIONS

And Election of Borough Officers

January 20th, 1914

MANHATTAN—48 East 34th St.....8 P. M.
BROOKLYN—Johnston Building, 8 Nevin St., corner Flatbush Ave. .....8 P. M.
BRONX—
QUEENS—Home of Mrs. Eno, Jerico Road.....3.30 P. M.
RICHMOND—115 Davis Ave., West New Brighton....3 P. M.

CITY COMMITTEE

Election of Officers

January 27th, 1914

POLLS OPEN, 2—5 P. M.

CITY CONVENTION

February 2nd, 1914

Friends' Meeting House

227 East 15th Street, 8 P. M.

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Calendar For January

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Given by the 25th A. D., Manhattan

Chairman, WILLIAM HARD

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Percy Mackaye Ellis O. Jones Edna Ferber
Edwin Markham Edna Kenton Zona Gale
Richard Le Gallienne Arturo Giovannitti
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WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

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January 12th, 1914

SPEAKERS

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TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, FIFTY

January 2d.—Manhattan, 27th Assembly District Meeting, Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and 34th Street. 8:15 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Weeks.

January 5th.—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Dinner for captains, members and friends of the 25th Assembly District at Gamut Club, 142 East 33d Street, 6:30 P. M. Fifty cents. All wishing to attend please communicate with Mrs. Paula Jakobi, Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Regular meeting, Claremont Progressive Club, 550 West 113th Street. 8:15 P. M.

January 6th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District. Executive meeting for officers and captains, 202 Lefferts Place. 8:15 P. M.

Brooklyn, 6th Assembly District. Meeting to nominate officers, 259 Vernon Avenue. 8 P. M.

Public speaking class, 48 East 34th Street. 8:15 P. M.

Manhattan, Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club, 28 Greenwich Avenue. 8 P. M. Open meeting every Tuesday. Everybody welcome.

January 7th.—Queens, 4th Assembly District. Regular meeting, Richmond Hill Suffrage Club. Home of Mrs. Halle, 219 Abingdon Road. 3 P. M. Speaker, Miss Alice Carpenter.

Queens, 3d Assembly District. Regular meeting of Ridgewood Suffrage Club. Home of Mrs. E. L. Radler, 2393 Silver Street, Ridgewood, L. I. 3 P. M.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Exempt Fireman's Hall, 69th Street and 3rd Avenue. Mass meeting under auspices Bay Ridge Club. 8 P. M.

January 8th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District. Regular meeting of Greenwich Village Dramatic Club. 8 P. M. Speaker, Mr. E. O. Perry.

Queens, 4th Assembly District. Regular meeting, Flushing Equal Franchise Society, League Building. 3:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District. Executive Board meeting, 48 East 34th Street. 1 P. M.

Queens. Bayside Suffrage Club. 3 P. M.

Queens. Jamaica Suffrage Club, 36 Park Street. 3:30 P. M.

January 11th.—Manhattan, 29th Assembly District. Suffrage Tea, 30 East 92d Street. 4 to 6.

January 12th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Meeting at Hudson Progressive Club House, 257 West 99th Street. 8 P. M.

Queens, 4th Assembly District. Open meeting, Queens Suffrage Club. Home of Mrs. Eggleston, Hollis Court. 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Study Club, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 8 P. M.

January 13th.—Class in Public Speaking. 48 East 34th Street. 8:15 P. M.

January 13th.—Assembly District Conventions. See page 28. Every member of the Woman Suffrage Party should attend the meeting in her own district, without fail.

January 15th.—Manhattan, 27th Assembly District meeting, Single Tax Club Rooms, 47 West 42d Street. 8:15 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Weeks.

Queens. Suffrage meeting, residence of Mrs. Breuster, Baylis Avenue.

January 16th.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District. Tea. 3 P. M. Residence of Mrs. Charles Guy, 335 Convent Avenue. Speaker, Miss Elizabeth Watson. Subject, Auburn Prison.

January 19th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Meeting at Hudson Progressive Club House, 257 West 99th Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 21st Assembly District. Social meeting. Home of Mrs. Hill, 247 West 135th Street. 8:30 P. M.

January 20th.—Borough Conventions. See page 28.

January 20th.—Class in Public Speaking, 48 East 34th Street. 8:15 P. M.

January 21st.—Richmond, 1st Assembly District. Woman's Christian Temperance Union Suffrage meeting, St. Mark's Church, Amboy Road, Princess Bay. 3 P. M.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District. Exempt Firemen's Hall, indoor meeting under auspices of Bay Ridge Suffrage Club. 8 P. M.

January 26th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Suffrage Tea, 224 Riverside Drive, 4 to 6 P. M. Speeches. All welcome.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Meeting at Hudson Progressive Club House, 257 West 99th Street. 8 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Study Club, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 8 P. M.

January 27th.—Brooklyn, 6th Assembly District mass meeting, Republican Club House, 44 Sumner Avenue. 8 P. M.

Election of City Officers, 48 E. 34th Street.

January 27th.—Class in Public Speaking, 48 East 34th Street. 8:15 P. M.

January 31st.—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District. Bridge and Tea. Home of Mrs. Charles Harne, 616 West 148th Street. 3 o'clock.

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POLITICAL EQUALITY ASSOCIATION.

Public meetings at the Headquarters of the Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st Street, Monday evenings at 8:30 P. M. Admission free and the public cordially invited to attend.

Monday, January 5th.—Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict will speak on "Votes for Women—A World-wide Movement."

Monday, January 12th.—Dr. Maude Glasgow will give a sketch of "Woman's History from the Matriarchal Period to the Present Time."

Monday, January 19th.—Mrs. Raymond Brown will make a Suffrage Address.

Monday, January 26th.—Mr. Alfred H. Brown will speak on "Why Men Need Woman Suffrage."

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY.

Meetings every Tuesday at 4 P. M. Admission free to members. To the public, fifty cents. Tea served.

Tuesday, January 6th.—At 4 o'clock, "The Meaning of the Ballot—Direct Versus Indirect Influence." Speaker: Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Monday, January 12th.—At 3 o'clock promptly. Annual Meeting. For members only.

Monday, January 12th.—At 4 o'clock. "The 1915 Campaign and How to Win." Speaker: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Tuesday, January 20th.—At 4 o'clock. "Side Lights on the Government of New York." Speaker: Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

Tuesday, January 27th.—At 4 o'clock. "What is the Ignorant Vote? What is the Immoral Vote?—Would They be Just Doubled if Women Had the Vote?" Discussion led by Mrs. Jessica G. Cosgrave.

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